THE INTERNATIONAL

Mr. George Wilkes on the Coming Issues of American Politics.

The Banded Workmen of the World the Supreme Power of the Future.

DOWN WITH MONOPOLIES

What Is the Right of Inheritance?

American Society Wrongly Organized.

We Are Becoming a Nation of Supple-Kneed Courtiers.

Corruption, Aristocracy and Immorality To Be Stemmed in America by the Party of Peaceful Revolution.

THE IMPENDING STRUGGLE IN EUROPE.

British Oligarchal Rule To Be Puffed Away.

The Platform of the World's Reformers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

parties to the late civil war at Paris. On the one in favor of communal rolt lying of the rovalists, who reported that

This is an epitome of what has gone before. In the first place all the monarchies of Enrope were in Versailles, sue became wholly a convert to the International. In the face of the new armament of Eu-rope and the fresh compacts of its kings she saw that her only hope was in a Holy Alliance of the

SOCIETY.

The International is an organization of the work-

ing classes of all nations, who believe that the present form into which society has worked itself is a false, artificial and unjust state of things, which has inverted all the original conditions upon which man was entrusted with the possession of the earth. They hold that land, water, air and all natural elements are common gifts; and that even these depend for their value upon the application of labor; that labor, therefore, is the great source of all the wealth and production of the world, and, as suen, is entitled to an equitable distribution, not only of what it produces, but of the political power necessary to insure a just distribution and watch over its own safety.
It does not deny the right of individual acquisition of property, or begrudge to honestly acquired wealth any lawful luxury it can command; but it insists that the common giffs of the Creator shall not be monopolized by small bodies of men, through gov-ernmental charters, or a system of special legislation tolerated which confers the opportunities of acquir-ing wealth only on favored classes. To use the language of one of their most gifted defenders:—

ianguage of one of their most gitted defenders:—
They say that where in a common work inbor is no less necessary than capital, and laborers are as worthy of the profess as managers, the system by which the gross result is appropriated by capital, and laborers are as worthy of the appropriated by capital, and under which the send result is appropriated by capital, and under which the send industrial send of west boars to you unumagined heights, while the area of misery, ignorance and eal, untion sinks ever deeper, is a system which is doomed to end. And this their cadin is good Let us turn to the remeay they propose. The which so the force, which so long, toy and, has been directed by equital to its own interest, shall be directed by workmen in the interest of the state shall step. The laws shall no long to be made to the hadden to the terminal to the terminal of the terminal results in the scale of the state shall step for capital. Nucle is the fastly which has selected the formost minds of the workmen of Europe which, in somerend. Can any one doubt its strength compared with the connotious corruption of the connection of its heart, think it can stand a social emerging position, with all its errors and all its oangers? Does a contribution of its heart, think it can stand a social emerging the distribution of the workmen to have his past in the social result its ounanswerable—that is the end to past the cause, however mintaken? The caim of capital to amonas wealth by what means it chooses and to some it have his past in the social result its ounanswerable—that is the end to the connection of the workman to have his past in the social result its ounanswerable—that is the end to the connection of the workman to have his past in the social result its ounanswerable—that is the end of the social result is so unanswerable—that is the end to the connection of the workman to have h

This eloquent voice, which rises above the roar of

AMERICAN ECHOES OF THE CHEED OF LAROR.

This eloquent voice, which rises above the roar of selfishness and wealth in England, is echoed by the programmic of the "National Labor Union" of the United States, which has recently issued a pretiminary address to a Labor Convention, to be held at Columbus, Onto, in October next, with the view of framing a platform of principles and nominating a labor candidate for President. The working of "the American government," say these earnest men.

Is wholly perverted from its true design, the sacred marcs of democracy and republicanism are synonyms for tyranny, and the parties bearing these names, as now or, sofiet, are engines of oppression. Although the country has unlimited resources, and ground beneath the product of human edor, the mass of the people have no supply beyond their daily wants, and, by unjust conditions, are competed his thereas and mistoriume to become pappers and vaniants. how far and the product of the people have no supply beyond their daily wants, and, by unjust conditions, are competed in the schema and erine are connected with the abuses of lator, a supericleal statesimanship seems not to perceively set it is with these we have to deal. Chaite savery has been abolished, yet the rights of labor stand just where they did become in the products. He difference has only in the methods of abstracting the reading and concentrating time in the few capacities who are now the masters and oreators of terms, and that an appropriation in respect to the division of its products. He difference has only in the methods of abstracting the reading and concentrating time in the few capacities who are now the masters and oreators of terms, and that an appropriation in the same in the few capacities who are now the masters and oreators of terms, and that an appropriation in the products of the since being but to not the products of the morth of the since being but to unity in the considered of the since being but and on the working classes must high took be according and t

manional an i ine Commune on the subject of the redistronal of Inan is simply a slight a lyaneo upon the law of France as a has stood ever since 1783. The republican leaders of that period having jound the social organization standing on its nead, with none of the land in the hadds of those who worked it, deviated members of the hadds of those who had monopolized it and redistributed those who had monopolized had redistributed smong the people—now, in short, the original phan of nature could or remissated without combeation or any other vi tence against the form of law which or not other vi tence against the form of law which proceeds in to the possess r. Thought the evi. was a crying one, and demanded a quick franch, these republican philosophers were concent to abole the grantan operation of a law which should bear upon the tature; and, in this sprit on node moderation, tury devised the statute which has been the source of the wonderm material prosperily which France has enjoyed since the law of France which for the source of the wonderm material prosperily which France has enjoyed since the law of France which for the devise of property by will an requires estate to be divided anong those who are prescribed as near-shilaw. This lectishation practically said to the country, we have no operation of a man becoming lich, lir we recognize the necessity of some special stimulation to individual effort, nor will we disturb him in the enjoyacen on its property by undue requisitions. On the contrary, we will ordicate him in his possession; they we compare the property of the laws, he shall not be anowed to tyrandize down to the laws, he shall not be anowed to tyrandize of ore it aider he specially and the property of the laws, he shall not be anowed to tyrandize or ore that the superimendance of the property shall the country of the property of landed proprietors in france, against the 27000 into the country of the property of landed prop

have been laughed at lor saying that caree was any perceptible fraction of our population in favor of abandoning republican for monarchica institutions, averancies, we have a so a nearly one-and of the country swing of in bulk and the country swing their waith and casing it from elidest son to eldest son by win—a sad example of celeating the spirit of our institutions, which, in not exactly forminal, is deserving of the severest reproduction. This sent example is of elicating the spirit of our institutions, which, in not exactly forminal, is deserving of the severest reproduction. This sent example is one production of the section of the severest reproduction. This sent example is of the section of

liberty; on our side, the conspiracies of wealth and power are leading; us on the velvet track of monarchical reaction; and the most hopeful of as shudder when we reflect where it must stop. In European nations, where the people are unskilled in politics, they use periodically against the corruption of their rulers and sweep a dynasty away. For a time all goes well; but by and by the next dynasty becomes corrupt, and that in turn is swept away, and again the atmosphere is cleansed. But let us, while we are surveying the law's of this phenomenon, pause for a moment to reflect, and to ask ourselves the question—What is to become of that country the tendency of whose law's and practices is to make the people corrupt.

American society wrongly organizes to make the people corrupt; the real trouble is, that thus far there is nothing the master with the great bulk of our people; the real trouble is, that swingly organized, and the wrong classes are in power. It is organized, and the wrong classes are in power. It is organized, and the wrong classes are in power. It is organized, and the wrong classes are in power. It is organized, and the wrong classes are in power. It is organized, and the wrong classes are in power. It is organized, and the wrong classes are in power of Europe. Our railway magnates are our Marquises of Westminster, our Earls of Bredalbane, and our Dakes of Ruemend; and our re-eligible President is every inch a king, hor while a hereditary monarch matratiy leels a personal interest in maintaining the welfare of the country, a re-eligible president is ready to sacrifice any public measure, however necessary to good government, to secure his re-election. The most corrupting form of monarchy known to the word is that which conceans itself in the constitution of the United States in its failure to promite the re-eligibility of the executive, let the new power which is coming in America rub out this error and inscribe the "One-Term Principle" upon its banners. Under the constitution thus reformed we shal

lost upon the masses of Europe aor upon the German mind, and a vastis accelerated activity of air tine affiliated specieties sprang from the fail of the Commune.

BRITISH ARISTOCRACY TO BE PUFFED AWAY.

Moetings of the Internationale are now being held, ander various tides and pretexts, all over Europe. The most notable of tiese took place in London a few weeks ago, which had been forbidden by for mal notice of the authorities, backed by an array of nearly four thousand posicemen and a large reserve of miniary. The meeting was held, however; and the first tining which the first speaker said to the tens of thousands of people who we eswarming around him was:—"We are here to-night because the government has forbidden us to come." That was the finishing stroke to the present government of Great Britain, and when the internationale are ready to proceed further they will pud the form of it away. It is annotaced in the Presse of this city that the Internationale of Brussels will give a banquet on the 24th of this month to fite the anniversary of the foundation of that society, and their advertisement states that one of their objects is "to protest against the celebration of the Sentember estivatis in Belglum, and to chace the inguorious reconection of the demarcations of frontiers which impound peoples in the value name of country, in armed groups, always ready to devour each other at the slightest wardise whim of their roval masters." It is plain from this, and from all these of the army to the Pressan standard, but in the Internationale. She mai better dismiss all of cer soldiers and send them to the plough, and address herself, through her people, to the masses of Germany and Enriand, and see it, by taking sold of hands, they cannot heave of this superration and the word its free. France will then flow back to her natural boundaries through the votes of her communities, and the harsh memories of war will be iraternative direct. It we are to have an era of universal payonets missed of universal suffrage, let the Da

privilege of thinking; and then the kings will disappear.

ZAST WORDS.

That the despotte Powers of Europe do not underrate the importance of the Internationale, and are prepared to grapple with it, is evident from a variety of signs that appear in the journals of the day. The perificious government of A. Thiers proposes, through its Minister of Justice, to make membership in it, or in any other secret association, a penal offence. The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Salzburg on September 7, on the subject of the meeting at that place of Bismarck and Beast, and the Austrian and Prussian Emperors, says:—"One of the subjects discussed by the Austrian and German statesing was the international Society, as much with the object of defence against its machinations, should necessity arise, as with the view of possibly arriving at a

THE TRAVELS OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT. How One of the Nevada State Prisoners Got

to San Francisco.

[From the San Francisco Alfa, Nov. 2.] The arrest of Thomas Ryan, one of the Nevada Ryan is a young man, only twenty-two years of age, of Irish descent. When first arrested in this city ho

seep; I was cold and restless. I arose in the morning and took an observation of things, so that I could know which road to take the next night. At night I obtained some food and two six-shooters, and then went into the stable and took a Borse and bridle. I took a pride III the horse; rode him 145 miles in two days. I came across the overland road to I fucervine. There is more toil on that road than on any I have ever traveiled. Early in the morning I eluded four or five of these swindlers, but when I came to the sixth it was no go; the gate-keeper said, "Goin coin or its equivalent," I told him i was broke and that he could not take blood out of a sione. The road agent then spied a pair of gioves sticking out of my pockets, "He pulled them out and looked at them. I said to him. "What I do you mean to take them gloves for twenty-five senis toil?" He said he would give in return what they were worth, and he gave me \$2.75 in return. I was so well satisfied with the bargam that I shook him for the whiskey and beat him four times in succession, Then I threw the doe for broakfast with nim and won. So in I went to the table. Oh, such a breatfast I never saw put before no man. The beef was rotten and cond. the ergs with feathers sticking in them, I ded not stop long at that table, you can oet on that; so I asked the road agent if he would shake agaita. He said yes. We shook and I beat him nine straight snakes. I then bud him good morning, and remarked, "If a man comes along broke, don't take his gloves," This place was fortynine miles from Pacerville. After that It was toil about every three miles. I met a teamster on the road and bought a ooldar's worth of barrey for my morse, is and when a far and and he had yand hait the night riding, and was pretty suff; that night I put up my norse, had supper and went around town. I passed the sherif's once, and the signt of the jail told me to beware, so I went of man wont to bed, and stept natif four o'clock in the morning; I got up, fed my first had not stept on the four prov

THE HOOSIC TUNNEL.—The North Adams (Mass.)
Transcr. pt is authorized to say:—'No claims for au
extension of time will be made. A claim by the
contractors for damages has already been presented.
This claim is based on delays arising from water
damages to the brick arch of B. N. Farren, a part of
the work expressly excluded from the Shanley contract. No other claims for damages will be made
by the contractors. The contract does not expire
unth March 1.1874, by which time the contractors
are consident their work will be completed. Judges
Shandley, of New York, is no relation of the Messrs.
Shanley, so far as they know, the knowledge of his
existence being recently acquired by them. William
M. Tweed did lurish to the contractors \$200,000,
but this indebtedness has long since been settled in
100.

THE DOUBLE SUICIDE AT LEWISTON, ME.—Of this said affair the Lewiston Journal says all the testimony thus far elicited goes to show that Anna Wood, the eldest of the two victims, had for some time meditated suicide, and had been endeavoring to persuade several of her friends to join her in committing the act. She tried to persuade several young ladies employed in one of the Auburn shoe incuries to drown themselves with her, expressing at the same time disbeliet in a future state. Two Lours previous to the tatal temp both girls made application for employment at a shoe factory in Auburn. The Journal tains's the factal act was not impatted by want.

A COUNTERFEITER'S DEFENCE

He Says Some Hard Words About New

Yesteroay afternoon Connsellors Butterworth and Pruden filed a motion in arrest of judgment and a cently convicted of counterfeiting. The motion in at new trial was also overruled. The prisoner was anything to say why sentence should not be pro-nounced upon him. He then produced the follow

backers' purposes to prejudice this case—and it is not, as Applegate said, I would not give bail for lear of it. Their newspaper reports frightened a man off had to go my bail in the start, for he was airaid they would take me there, and that that would forieit my bail here. As for myself, I was eager to give bail, and courted an investigation in the matter; and Your Honor knows tendeavored, through my counsel, to have the Court accept my mothers in aw as security. She knew I was eager to give bail, and courted an investigation in the matter; and Your Honor knew it never be the court of the court accept in the matter, and Your Honor knew it is not into the court accept in the was security. She knew I was in the papers, and with I maw and some of his minions around to prejudice any one disposed to do so.

And now I hear they have thrown these charges of burglary out of Court at Eaton. They answered Thaw's purpose; he could go there before the Grand Jury and swear, but he could not come into open court and do so, but seemed present to leave become doing so. These two charges are the outly once where I have been it. I would be an interest of the same class, to keep me in jail on a charge of countericting.

Now, as for this charge, I claim to be innocent of it. I knew Thaw to be a detective, to get himself out of jail; and second, by one of the same class, to keep me in jail on a charge of countericating.

Now, as for this charge, I claim to be innocent of it. I knew Throw to be an elective, to get himself out of the same class, to keep me in jail on a charge of countericating.

Now, as for this charge, I claim to be innocent of it. I knew Throw to be any own experience to did not be in the same time show the department what sort or men. I knew it from the understance of the same class, to keep me in jail on a charge of countericating.

Now, as for this charge, I claim to be innocent of it. I knew throw the counterication of the same class, to knew the case and the counterication of the same class, to knew the clas